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Pyongyang Calls Polish Martial Law Declaration "Regrettable" but "Justifiable"

President Kim Il Sung Calls for State Plans to Be Fulfilled "Daily, Monthly, Quarterly, in All Indices"

DPRK chief executive Kim Il Sung urged the nation to make "energetic efforts" to bring 500,000 hectares of land under cultivation, build an eight kilometer-long embankment with the Nampo Lockgate and construct a new huge multipurpose Taechon Power Station.

The 500,000 hectares would amount to one third of the current arable land producing grain in the DPRK. (Tokyo, Okinawa, the Korean Cheju Island and Honam Plaines cover areas of 215,888, 225,780, 183,467 and 352,905 hectares respectively.)

In a nationally-broadcast New Year address, the Pyongyang leader called for supply of all necessary steel, cement, equipment, other materials and manpower which are essential for the grand nature remaking tasks.(See Full Text on Page 2)

Tideland reclamation involves 300,000 hectares which would be reclaimed from tideland and 200,000 hectares of new land.

About 70 percent of the annual address deals with tasks to be achieved this year, an increase of 20 percent from last year's speech.

This fact indicates a firm determination to make this year "most brilliant" in the history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle.

The chief executive referred to this year as the 50th anniversary of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army (April 25, 1932) and the fourth year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84).

He said: "Striving devotedly for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the young Korean communists is a sacred duty of our Party members and working people".

With only three years to go for the Second Seven-Year Plan, the chief executive called upon the nation to fulfil the state plans without fail "daily, monthly, quarterly and in all indices."

In his annual address, the DPRK leader, stressing the improvement of people's life, said: "Only when the people's life is steadily improved will be able to bring the advantages of our socialist system into full play and press forward with the revolution and construction work."

For this purpose primary efforts should be made to attain the goal of the chemical industry, the President said.

The chemical industry came on the top of the tasks set forth this year in raising the people's living standards still more.

This year's address has no specific mention of various industrial domains including those of mining, manufacturing and transportation, fishery, an implicit proof that the country has no trouble with them. (For instance, in recent New Year addresses, electricity, transportation and mining were listed as important goals.)

Words the President used such as "a splendid harvest" and "an unusually big success in the winter fishing season" indicate sound achievement in these fields.

Progress in economic construction for this year, the chief executive said, requires improved guidance and administration.

Regarding last year's active drive for national reintegration at home and abroad, the chief executive highly praised the achievement made by overseas nationals to form "a great national united front" for a bi-system confederation.

He again urged all the Koreans in the north and the south and abroad should "energetically struggle" in firmer unity to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

President Kim Il Sung attributed partly to his country's energetic foreign policy conduct the further developed friendship and cooperation among the countries of the new-emerging forces and the international solidarity with the Korean course.

Cases in point he cited were the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in last August and a series of visits of heads of state and other personages of different social circles.

Premier Zhao Supports Reunion Policy, Urges DPRK-US Peace Agt.

Chinese State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang Dec. 23 last said that China has resolutely supported the correct policy and principled stand set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Government and sternly denounced the "two Koreas" policy pursued by Washington and Seoul.

He also urged the United States to withdraw all its troops and military equipment from south Korea and negotiate with Pyongyang and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

Beijing's Premier also described President Kim Il Sung's bi-system confederal Korean state plan as "indicating a clear orientation of a fair and reasonable solution of the question of Korean reunification."

Zhao added: "The Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support as ever the just struggle of the Korean Government and people against foreign interference and for the country's independent and peaceful reunification until its final victory."

These remarks were made at a Pyongyang mass meeting held in welcome of the Chinese Party and Government delegation on a Dec. 21-24 official goodwill visit to the DPRK.

The official visit of the Chinese top-ranking leader to Korea was the fourth since then Chairman Hua Guo feng of the CC of the Communist Party of China paid the visit to Pyongyang in May, 1978. (See below major remarks.)

At the Dec. 23 banquet hosted by the Chinese Ambassador to Korea upon the conclusion of the visit, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "The Chinese people. . . set great store by the intimate relations established between the Chinese and Korean peoples sharing life and death, weal and woe."

The consolidation of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea, he said, is of great significance in defending peace in the Far East and Asia.

In his farewell message to the Pyongyang's chief executive on Dec. 24, Premier Zhao expressed a confidence that the bilateral friendly relations sealed in the protracted common struggle will constantly strengthen in the future.

Prior to its departure, the Chinese delegation headed by Premier Zhao met President Kim Il Sung and had a talk in what the KCNA called "a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Major Remarks

The following are major remarks made on Korea by the Chinese top leaders since then Chairman Hua Guo feng of the CC of the Communist Party of China visited Pyongyang in May, 1978:

Chairman Hua Guo feng, at a grand Pyongyang mass rally held on May 7, 1978:

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government firmly support the correct policies and principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean Government, and firmly support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. . . . . The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference and in accordance with the three principles and the five-point program put forward by President Kim Il Sung."

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiao ping, at the Hamhung mass rally held on Sep. 11, 1978:

"The blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have withstood the trial of gunfire and the impact of a severe storm in the world.

"We resolutely support the three principles and five-point policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung

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Pyongyang declared the proclamation of martial law in Poland a "regrettable" but a "justifiable" taken to defend independent Poland.

The Workers' Party of Korea described the proclamation of a martial law and the military control in Poland as "an abnormal thing hardly conceivable in a socialist country." Yet the WPK supports a series of measures taken by the Polish authorities, citing critical counter-revolutionary action instigated by the American CIA.

An official Party comment came on Jan. 6 in an editorial article of its organ Rodong Sinmun entitled "Concerning the Situation in Poland," which said the situation in the country is a "product of the former revisionist policy." (See Full Text on Page 3)

The paper, referring to the weakening of the party's leadership role and ideological education, wrote: "If the masses are left defenceless in ideology, class consciousness and pride in socialism are paralysed, individual selfishness and the Western way of life prevail among the people and, in the end, they cannot distinguish which is socialistic and which is anti-socialistic and are cajoled by the counter-revolutionary elements."

Calling the present Polish situation a "disgrace to socialism," the Pyongyang paper said, "The reactionaries' open challenge to socialist system in Poland is part of the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. behind the scene to overthrow the socialist power." The paper said: "The U.S. authorities must not continue to instigate the anti-socialist elements of Poland but hands off her."

DPRK F.M. Statement on U.S. War Moves

The DPRK Foreign Ministry denounced Washington for its new arms buildup in south Korea and its war moves there.

Follows a gist of the statement published by its spokesman on January 8:

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to start another war of aggression in Korea are becoming all the more undisguised and entering a very grave stage.

According to a report, the U.S. imperialists have of late worked out a new "combat power buildup program" for bringing more aggression armed forces into south Korea from the beginning of the new year, which they will push ahead in real earnest.

According to this "program," the U.S. imperialists intend to organize a new army electronic espionage battalion composed of 500-600 men and "deploy for a practical war" one group of "A-10" close support planes, together with more than 900 men, by September this year for the purpose of increasing the "capacity of collecting information" and "ground attacking capacity" against the northern half of the Republic.

They are also said to increase the anti-tank helicopters loaded with tank-attacking missiles, ship in "M-60" tanks and reinforce the fire-power of the field artillery.

Earlier, some time ago, the U.S. imperialists announced without hesitation their plan to stage the "Team Spirit '82" military exercise again against the northern half of the Republic.

This vividly indicates how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to start another war of aggression in Korea.

Such reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists are an open challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists, lording it over in south Korea, to reinforce their aggression armed forces and stage the massive "Team Spirit '82" military exercise against the northern half of the Republic, regarding it as a gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a grave challenge to peace in Asia and the world.

All facts glaringly show that the U.S. imperialists who are hastening their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea are the very one increasing tension in Korea, harassing peace in Korea and obstructing her peaceful reunification.

While making a massive shipment of aggressive armed forces into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are goading the south Korean puppets deeper into the provocation of a new war and zealously holding confabs for inveigling the Japanese reactionaries into a Korean war.

As already well known to the world, after announcing the revocation of their "plan for the pullout of U.S. troops" from south Korea last year, the U.S. imperialists transferred large quantities of aggressive armed forces including "F-16" fighter-bombers of latest type to the south Korean puppets.

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New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a New Year address for 1982 on January 1.

The New Year address reads in full:

Comrades,

We have victoriously wound up the battle of the first year of the general march for the implementation of the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and greet the hopeful New Year 1982.

On the joyous New Year's day, the urban and rural communities of the whole country and all homes are overflowing with joy and happiness of the people who enjoy a fruitful life to their hearts' content under the care of our Party, and all our working people are firmly determined to fight on more stoutly along the road of victory shown by the Party.

Greeting the year 1982 which will shine with new victories and honour, I offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all other sections of the people who are launching out on the New Year's vigorous march with warm enthusiasm and high loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Seeing the New Year in, I extend militant greetings to the revolutionaries, youth and students, patriotic democrats and people from all other walks of life in south Korea who are fighting valorously for the democratization of the south Korean society and the reunification of the country in defiance of the military fascists' harsh repression.

I send wholehearted greetings to the 700,000 Koreans in Japan and all other Korean nationals abroad who are greeting the New Year in far-away foreign lands looking towards the socialist homeland as the beacon of hope, and wish them greater happiness in the coming year.

1981 was a year of glorious struggle for carrying into effect the grand programme of socialist construction put forward by our Party at its Sixth Congress.

Last year our heroic working class and the entire toiling people who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions vigorously under the militant slogan "Let Us All March Forward to Carry Out the Decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and thus made great progress in the work of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Last year the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society made a good headway in an atmosphere of political upsurge. In the course of the fruitful struggle to carry out the decision of the Sixth Party Congress, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people ran very high, the popular masses' faith in the Party further deepened and the unity of our revolutionary ranks in thinking and purpose became as firm as a rock. The entire people are firmly united around the Party with one mind and one will and go through fire and water to implement its lines and policies. This is a proud trait of our society today.

Last year great successes were registered in socialist economic construction.

Through its mass technical innovation movement and devoted labour endeavours, our heroic working class developed industrial production rapidly and built a large number of grand monumental structures in all parts of the country. Our farming population infinitely faithful to the Party successfully overcame the adverse weather conditions and raised crops well in keeping with the requirements of the Juche farming method. Thus, they reaped a splendid harvest. In hearty response to the Party's call for greater fish catch, our plucky fishermen worked vigorously and scored an unusually big success in the winter fishing season.

All people came out to step up production and construction work and carry on the technical revolution actively, with the result that the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy made good progress and the country's economic power increased further.

Last year witnessed a brilliant success in the building of socialist culture, too. School education made further progress, the cultural and technical levels of the working people rose considerably, and many excellent works of literature and art were created. Our scientists and technicians, in particular, conducted energetic research work strictly from the Juche standpoint and made various inventions and registered successes in their researches, which are of great significance in economic construction and in the development of national culture.

The valiant men and officers of our People's Army and People's Security Forces carried out the Party's military line thoroughly. Thus, they improved the combat readiness of their units, increased their combat power in every way, frustrated the enemy's military provocations at every step and creditably guarded the country's line of defence and the gains of the revolution.

All the victories and successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and construction work last year were a result of the devoted struggle waged by the entire people under the correct leadership of and in close unity around our Party.

Our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people displayed boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution in scoring great achievements in the first year of the struggle to implement the decision of the Sixth Party Congress. For this I would like to express warm thanks to them.

Comrades,

1982 is a year of great significance which marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the start of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by the young Korean communists.

The start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young communists of Korea was a historic event which advanced our people's national-liberation movement and the Korean communist movement to a new higher stage. During the past half century since the first gun report in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, our revolution has followed a proud, road shining with victory and glory and advanced to a very high stage where the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the order of the day.

This year we should bring about a new, great upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that a remarkable progress is made in the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea and this meaningful year becomes most brilliant in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

Striving devotedly for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the young Korean communists is a sacred duty of our Party members and working people. All of them should arm themselves with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of our Party, and fully display great loyalty to the Party and the revolution and revolutionary enthusiasm, thus making a high political atmosphere prevail in the whole country and working new wonders and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

The most important task facing us in socialist economic construction this year is to push on actively with the grand nature-remaking projects. Upholding the decision of the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we should make energetic efforts this year to carry out the four nature-remaking tasks—tideland reclamation, cultivation of new land and construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the Taechon Power Station.

These tasks are grand nature-remaking projects to enlarge our territory and convert our country into a more beautiful and better land for the people. They are a work honourable and worthy to develop our socialist system and hasten the complete victory of socialism and national reunification. This year the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people should turn out as one in the struggle to carry out these four tasks.

All builders and assistants who come out for this work in response to the call of the Party should perform brilliant feats of labour on all sites of construction. To do so, they should display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, with great pride and a high sense of honour in participating in the worthwhile struggle to build the structures of lasting value for the prosperity and development of the country.

The great nature-remaking projects are a gigantic undertaking which requires large amounts of materials, equipment and manpower. In all fields of the national economy precedence should be given to the production and supply of cement, steel and various other materials, machinery and equipment needed in these projects. They should give powerful material, technical and labour assistance in these projects by tapping every reserve and possibility.

We should wage an energetic struggle to carry out this year's assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule in all fields of the national economy.

There are only three years to go in the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when we work well this year, can we open up wide vistas for the preschedule fulfilment of this plan. This year in all fields and all units of the national economy we should put production on a high, normal basis through a powerful mass technical innovation movement and a meticulous organization of economic work, and fulfil the state plans without fail daily, monthly, quarterly and in all indices.

This year we should exert our primary efforts to attain the goal of the chemical industry. Attaining this goal has great importance in developing light industry and agriculture rapidly and raising the people's living standards still more.

This year the chemical industry should make the maximum use of the existing production capacities and reconstruct and expand some of the production facilities to bring about a new turn in the manufacture of chemical products including chemical fibres, chemical fertilizers and synthetic resin. Along with this, we should build many small- and medium-sized chemical factories to increase the production of various kinds of auxiliary raw materials, chemical drugs and paints.

The metallurgical industry is one of the most important sectors to which we should direct our efforts this year. Only when we reach the production goal of the metallurgical industry by directing our efforts to it can we meet the ever-increasing demands for iron and steel and nonferrous metals and rapidly develop various branches of the national economy.

This year we should give definite priority to the production of mineral ores by concentrating efforts on large, promising iron and nonferrous-metal mines, and markedly increase the output of steel, rolled steel and nonferrous metals by improving and reinforcing the equipment for metal production. In particular, we should increase the operation of the existing coke-based facilities for iron production, extend the output of coking and calcined coal and actively introduce a new method of coke production to make the ferrous metallurgy more independent.

To raise the people's living standard steadily is an invariable policy of our Party and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction put forward by the Party at its Sixth Congress.

Only when the people's life is steadily improved will we be able to bring the advantages of our socialist system into full play and press forward with the revolution and construction work. Today we have the solid economic foundations for fully meeting the increasing needs of the people in life. If all leading personnel make effective use of the existing economic

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Chongryun Chairman's New Year Message to Readers

Entering on the New Year 1982, I, on behalf of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and of the entire Korean community in Japan, extend my warmest felicitations to all the readers of The People's Korea.

The New Year 1982 will be the most remarkable year for the Korean people. This year we will celebrate the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and the 40th birthday of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

It is my pleasure to express greetings of solidarity to you, the readers of The People's Korea, at the outset of this meaningful year.

Availing myself of this occasion, I express my heartfelt thanks to you as our friends for your support to Koreans here who have been working for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and for their national rights.

Last year, under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and our dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea achieved brilliant successes in their socialist construction. The DPRK's international prestige was also greatly enhanced.

Last year, our country received 8 state heads from 7 countries, including China, Tanzania, Togo, Angola and the PLO. In August last year, it also hosted the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production. Amid the deep attention of and

warm greetings from the world's people aspiring after independence, delegations and delegates from 81 countries and from 14 international organizations participated in the symposium. The success of the symposium further strengthened unity and cooperation among developing countries.

Last year, unprecedentedly large-scale anti-nuclear peace campaigns and demonstrations against increased military budgets were waged by great numbers of people over the world. The peoples of Third World countries, too, actively fought to defend their national dignity and to attain independence.

The Korean people also started work to realize the new proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

The south Korean people continuously fought for their right to life and for social democracy, despite brutal fascist suppression by the Chon Du Hwan junta.

Together with the people in the motherland, Koreans here also made great efforts to accelerate the founding of the proposed DCRK.

Voices of the world's people supporting the Korean people's struggle for the establishment of the DCRK became louder. Over one billion people in 97 countries signed up to endorse the new reunification proposal, considering the issue of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to be an important matter which is deeply related to the peace and security of the world.

Their signatures greatly encouraged us and made us convinced more firmly that Korea will be unified with the establishment of the DCRK.

However, the United States and Japan fully supported the Chon Du Hwan junta which aggravated tension in Korea by intensifying fascist suppression and divisive maneuvers and promoting the "two Koreas" plot.

Particularly, the warlike Reagan Administration which is committed to the "position of strength", gave strong economic and military support to the south Korean junta, according to the so-called "U.S.-S. Korea joint statement", to maintain south Korea as its "frontline base". On the other hand, it launched acts of large-scale military provocations, including "Team Spirit

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Concerning the Situation in Poland

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) January 6 printed an editorial article titled "Concerning the Situation in Poland." The article reads in full:

Now the situation in Poland is still drawing the attention of the world.

In connection with the social disturbance that has continued already for one year and several months, the Polish authorities proclaimed a martial law throughout the country some time ago and the country is under the control of the martial council of national redemption.

The world public expresses different views on this and many people wonder the occurrence of such situation in a socialist country.

The proclamation of a martial law and the military control in Poland are an abnormal thing hardly conceivable in a socialist country.

In the socialist country the people are the masters of the country and society and a democratic government is carried into effect for the people. Hence, under socialism the state gives play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses, who upholds the state policy of their own accord.

The proclamation of a martial law and the enforcement of a military power in socialist Poland are contrary to the usual practice of the socialist government.

It is regrettable for us that things have come to such a pass in fraternal Poland.

According to reports, after the proclamation of a martial law the situation is gradually changing for the better and stability is being restored in Poland.

As a matter of fact, the creation of a crisis and the proclamation of a martial law in Poland are a product of the former revisionist policy.

For the working class party to discharge its historic mission there are problems of principle which should be consistently adhered to in the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

The most important thing here is to firmly ensure the leadership of the working class party, the general staff and guiding force of the revolution and the organiser and inspirer of all victories. To this end, the party should be firmly built up organisationally and ideologically and the party's leadership system be established in all state and social realms, the party should strike its roots deep among the popular masses and closely rally them around itself. Only then is it possible to strengthen the militancy and leadership of the party and organise and mobilize the popular masses to successfully carry out the revolution and construction.

But the situation in Poland in the past period showed that this fundamental problem was not correctly solved. As a result of the weakening of the party's leadership role, its leadership system was not established over the state and society, the party was isolated from the masses, the party's prestige and militancy were weakened and the party lost the trust and confidence of the popular masses.

Under such situation it is inevitable to suffer pains and undergo twists and turns in the political and social life and in the revolution and construction as a whole.

Under the socialist system the people's government is a powerful weapon for carrying out the cause of the working masses and a faithful servant of the people. If the people's government is to discharge its mission satisfactorily, it should not only resolutely defend the socialist system which ensures freedom and happiness to the working masses but also smash the manoeuvres of the enemy who harbours enmity against this system and opposes it, and carry out economic policy which accords with the socialist principles and carry on the revolution and construction in reliance upon the political enthusiasm and creative ingenuity of the popular masses.

When the people's government fails to do so, it cannot consolidate and develop the socialist system nor can it successfully accomplish the cause of socialism.

In Poland the counter-revolutionary elements of "KOS KOR", "Confederation of Independent Poland" and "Solidarity" free trade union openly opposed socialism, raising their heads and strutting around, and various circles held strikes and demonstrations, discontented with the government's policy. It cannot but be considered that this is a result of the weakening of the function and role of the people's government.

Socialism and communism can be successfully built only by a high degree of conscious enthusiasm of the popular masses. In order to give play to their conscious enthusiasm, it is imperative to constantly conduct ideological education and to strengthen it still further as the revolution and construction advance. If this is weakened, the corrosion of the old ideas grows strong, people are easy to be contaminated by the bourgeois reactionary ideas from outside and this will do a big harm to the revolution and construction.

In Poland ideological education including education in socialist patriotism has been neglected so far and the door opened to the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism. If the masses are left defenceless in ideology, class consciousness and pride in socialism are paralysed, individual selfishness and the Western way of life prevail among the people and, in the end, they cannot distinguish which is socialistic and which is anti-socialistic and are cajoled by the counter-revolutionary elements.

What is important here is only one democracy, a democracy for the popular masses, that is, socialist democracy.

Socialist democracy alone is a genuine democracy which all-roundly and practically ensures genuine freedom and rights to the popular masses who are the masters of the state and society.

But there is only "democracy" for a minority, a bourgeois democracy in capitalist society where the minority dominates the majority. "Democracy" on the lips of the capitalists is a sham democracy and "liberty" advocated by them is that for the exploiter class, a minority, not for the working people.

Socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy are incompatible. To introduce bourgeois democracy into the socialist system is like fixing the tail of a horse to a cow. This mixed democracy only revives bourgeois democracy.

In Poland socialist democracy has not been fostered to suit the intrinsic demand of the socialist system and reactionary bourgeois democracy has been allowed to infiltrate, so that dissoluteness and disorder have been created and even the foundation of the state policy of the working class has been shaken.

The serious problem caused in Poland by weaning the leading role of the party and the functions of the people's power, neglecting the ideological education of the people and allowing the reactionary bourgeois democracy, in the long run, dragged the gains of socialism.

To take the road of socialism today is the common purpose of the people struggling to achieve independence and an irresistible trend of times.

The countries which embarked upon the road of socialism before others with the victory of revolution should contribute to the acceleration of this trend by their practical examples in the revolution and construction. To this end, a working class party should maintain the revolutionary principle and build socialism better and faster. Only then can it enhance the prestige and attraction of socialism.

The commotion unbecoming to the socialist system and the proclamation of the martial law in Poland are surely a shameful thing which has smeared the image of socialism. Truth to tell, this is a disgrace to socialism.

It is, of course, an unhappy thing to proclaim a martial law in a socialist country.

But how could the Polish authorities sit calmly when the reactionaries attempted to overthrow the people's power and obliterate the gains of socialism in Poland?

We consider that the proclamation of the martial law in Poland was an inevitable step and a justifiable act which were taken to suppress the reactionaries by revolutionary means and safeguard the power of the working people at a critical moment when socialist Poland was standing at the crossroads of survival and fall in face of the counter-revolutionary action.

The reactionaries' open challenge to the socialist system in Poland was part of the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States behind the scene to overthrow the socialist power. The U.S. imperialists have been the ferocious enemy of socialism down through history.

Today the U.S. imperialists pursue a strategy of destroying the socialist countries one by one by subversive activities and sabotages and have chosen Poland as a major target of this strategy.

The U.S. imperialists, who had exhausted every means from long ago to detach Poland from the road of socialism, rendered support, material, financial and political, to the Polish counter-revolutionaries and perpetrated ideological and mental subversive acts through mass media, instigating them to a coup d'etat.

When the Polish authorities proclaimed the martial law and began to bring the situation under control, the U.S. imperialists, with malice, openly threatened and blackmailed the Polish government and people and shamelessly interfered in her internal affairs.

This stripped bare the invariable aggressive nature and insatiable aggressive desire of the U.S. imperialists as the chieftain of world reaction and international gendarme. It is none other than the U.S. CIA which is to blame for the disturbance in Poland.

It is only too clear that the counter-revolutionaries could not strut about so arrogantly in Poland without the instigation and support of the U.S. imperialists.

The Polish question is an internal affair which the Polish people themselves must solve.

The United States authorities must not continue to instigate the anti-socialist elements of Poland but take hands off her.

The Polish situation demands the peoples of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the Third World countries and other peace-loving people of the world heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' moves, clearly conscious of the plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against Poland.

The people's power and socialist system of Poland are the revolutionary gains of her working class and people. For them, a large number of revolutionaries and patriotic people of the country shed blood in a sacred fight against aggressors and reactionaries. To this power and this system the Polish working class and working people owe their happy life after the rearrection of Poland. A prosperous future of Poland is promised only on the road of socialism. There is no other way. It is natural that the Polish working class and people of various strata are actively responding to the efforts bent by the Polish United Workers' Party and government to defend the people's power and socialist system.

We hope that the Polish problem will be smoothly solved by her own efforts.

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foundations with a correct view about the people, they can make our people far better off.

This year we should bring about a new change in grain production by thoroughly implementing the farming-first policy and devote efforts to the fishing industry to catch more fish. Meanwhile, we should develop light industry so rapidly as to increase the production of mass consumer goods remarkably and build more houses and cultural and welfare establishments in towns and villages in an all-round manner. By so doing, we should better solve the problem of food, clothing and shelter for the people.

In order to push forward socialist economic construction successfully, we should improve the guidance and administration of the national economy.

Last year our Party took the radical step of reorganizing the system of guiding industry in keeping with the requirement of the developing realities.

The new system of industrial guidance is the best system of industrial guidance which is of our own style. It makes it possible to fully apply the Taean work system by bringing the economic guidance closer to the realities and correctly combining the unified central guidance and the local initiative. This year we must raise the functions and role of the state bodies of economic guidance including the provincial committees for economic guidance in keeping with the requirements of the new system of industrial guidance, improve the work method of the leading economic workers, and thus bring about a marked change in economic guidance.

Vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is the decisive earnest of success in socialist construction.

On the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions, this year the Party requires that all levels and the three-revolution teams should develop these revolutions in depth and carry on the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to follow the example of the unassuming heroes effectively. In this way, they will see to it that the revolutionary spirit pervades the whole of society and a new upswing takes place in all fields of socialist construction.

At present, our people's revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit is running very high, and the general situation in the country is also very good. All the Party organizations and leading personnel should organize and carry out all work in a responsible manner in the attitude of the master of the revolution, and should actively rouse the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses, thereby bringing about brilliant victories this year's work.

To fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is the greatest national task for all Korean people.

Last year the south Korean people, youth and students waged a tenacious anti-fascist, democratic struggle for the right to existence and for reunification even in the teeth of unprecedented fascist repression. Our overseas nationals from all walks of life widely took part in the struggle to achieve Country-wide unification and form a great national united front under the banner of national reunification.

The struggle waged for national reunification at home and abroad last year clearly proved the correctness and vitality of the new reunification proposal advanced by the Sixth Congress of our Party. The aspirations for national reunification are growing among the broad sections of our compatriots with each passing day, and the dawn of reunification is approaching.

This year all the fellow countrymen in the north, the south and abroad should energetically struggle in firmer unity, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, to open up a new phase on the way to national reunification. To do so they should check and foil the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

It is a consistent revolutionary line of our Party to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Last year our Party and the government of our Republic registered great results in the foreign relations by conducting positive external activities under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. Last year the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production was held in our country and heads of state and personages of different social circles from various countries visited our country. As a result, friendship and cooperation among the countries of the new-emerging forces further developed and the international solidarity of our revolution grew stronger.

Today loud voices are raised on the international scene to expose and condemn the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and intervention in our country, and a powerful solidarity movement is going on in support of our people's cause of national reunification. This greatly inspires our people.

Seeing the New Year in, I offer my warm congratulations and New Year greetings to the peoples of all countries and our friends the world over who are giving active support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification.

This year, too, our people will strive to strengthen solidarity among the anti-imperialist, independent forces, to develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the newly-emerging countries and to defend world peace and security in keeping with the consistent foreign policy of our Party.

Comrades,

Our revolutionary tasks this year are very honourable and worthwhile. All the Party members and working people should continue to make innovations and advance with high loyalty to the Party and revolution and bring about a fresh upswing in socialist construction and thus adorn this significant year with glorious victories.

Let all of us march forward vigorously to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the country's independent and peaceful reunification, firmly united behind the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Juche Seminars in 1981

Ours is an age of independence. Groups for the study of Juche have mushroomed in all parts of the world. Seminars or meetings on Juche have drawn large attendances.

In 1981, over 17 seminars have been organized in 12 countries. A region-by-region breakdown is as follows; 8 seminars in Asia, 2 seminars in Africa, 3 seminars in Latin America and 4 seminars in Europe.

INAUGURAL MEETINGS

Jan. 10– A Dar Es Salaam University group for the study of the Juche idea was inaugurated in the capital of Tanzania.

Feb. 9 (KCNA report so dated)– A Kuopio Group for the study of the Juche idea was recently inaugurated in Kuopio, Finland.

Feb. 13– An Indian Committee for the study of the Juche philosophy was formed in New Delhi.

Feb. 17– An Indian Juche philosophy study society under the Asian Institute of the Juche idea was formed in New Delhi.

Mar. 7– A Lebanese teachers committee for the study of the Juche idea was created in Beirut.

Mar. 21– A Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Zimbabwean Artists and Writers was inaugurated at the Zimbabwean Association of Artists and Writers.

Mar. 24– A Zimbabwean National Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea was inaugurated in Salisbury.

Mar. 26 (KCNA report so dated)– The Ekoko Mlemle branch of the Ghanaian national institute of the Juche idea was inaugurated recently in Ghana.

Mar. 28 (KCNA report so dated)– A group for the study of Juche of the Anns Grove Region, fourth province, Guyana was recently formed in Anns Grove.

Mar. 28– A Juche idea study center of the University of Zimbabwe was organized by the student's union of the university.

Mar. 29– A Granada provincial group for the study of Juche was organized in Granada, Nicaragua.

May 11– A Sarpsborg group for the study of the Juche idea in Norway was inaugurated in Sarpsborg.

Jun. 6 (KCNA report so dated)– A group for the study of Juche of the Latin American students study-ing in Geneva was created recently.

Jun. 9 (KCNA report so dated)– A group for the study of Juche was created at the Ministry of Education of Guyana in Georgetown recently.

Jun. 18 (KCNA report so dated)– A St. Andrew group for the study of the Juche idea in Kingston, Jamaica, was created recently.

Aug. 14 (KCNA report so dated)– Groups for study of Juche of the Kalkara, Beljabuja and Gzira branches of the Malta Labour Party were inaugurated simultaneously in Malta.

Aug. 16– The Antananarivo Provincial Committee of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar for the study of the Juche idea held a meeting for the formation of five groups for the study of the Juche idea in Antsirabe city.

Aug. 20– A Copenhagen group for the study of the Juche idea was organized in the capital of the country.

JUCHE SEMINARS

Jan. 15– A New Year Joint Meeting of Osaka Societies for the Study of the Juche Idea was held in Osaka.

Present at the meeting were a large number of members of 17 groups.

Feb. 8– A Guyana national seminar on Juche and the independent national economy was held in Georgetown.

The seminar was attended by functionaries of political parties including Robert Corbin, first Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of National Development; Ranji Chandisingh, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, Minister of Higher Education and Director of the Cuffy Party ideological school; and public organisations, chiefs and members of the study groups of the Juche idea, representatives of localities, representatives of the army and police, men of the press, representatives of educational institutions and observers.

Feb. 14– A Portuguese national seminar on the Juche idea and the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" was held at the meeting hall of the Santo Amaro Academy of Social Sciences in Lisbon.

The seminar was attended by more than 270 in all.

The attendants included Francisco da Costa Gomes, former President of Portugal, Vice-President of the World Peace Council and Chairman of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation; Vasco da Gama Fernandes, former President of the Assembly of Portugal and Law Advisor to the President; Members of the Assembly, university and college professors and figures of political parties and public organisations and members of the committee and group for the study of Kimilsungism.

Mar. 14– A lecture on Juche was given at the Central Committee of the Juche Idea Study Society of India.

Present there were members of the central committee of the society.

Apr. 10 and 11– An Asian and Middle East regional seminar on Juche and the independent national economy was held in Dacca, Bangladesh.

Present at the seminar were Mirza Golam Hafiz, speaker of the National Assembly of Bangladesh, the President of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh a vice-Chairman of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, and members of parliament, political committee members and secretaries of the nationalist party, and heads of various political parties, leading personnel of public organisations, doctors of and professors of central and local universities, men of science, culture, and the press, over 1,000 in all.

May 6 (KCNA report so dated)– A seminar of parliamentarians on Juche was held recently at the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea in India.

The seminar was attended by the President of the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea and members of parliament from the National Congress of Indira Gandhi.

May 18 (KCNA report so dated)– The fifth Kinki district meeting for the study of Juche was recently held in Kobe, Japan.

Jun. 10 (KCNA report so dated)– A Norwegian seminar on Juche was recently held in Oslo.

Present at the seminar were political and public figures, members of organizations for the study of the Juche idea and many students.

Jun. 16 (KCNA report so dated)– A Kanto district seminar on Juche was recently held in Tokyo.

It was attended by members of study groups of the Juche idea in Kanto district.

Jul. 27 (KCNA report so dated)– A national seminar on Juche and the non-aligned movement was held in Panama recently with a large attendance.

Present there were functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Ministry of Housing of Panama, representatives of more than 40 political parties, public organisations and educational, cultural and press organs including the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama, the United Popular Front Party of Panama, the People's Party of Panama and the National Workers Federation of Panama, many local representatives and delegates of revolutionary movements from various countries of Latin America.

Aug. 13 (KCNA report so dated)– A Symposium of South American Universities on the Juche Idea and Education was recently held with a large attendance in Merida, Venezuela.

The symposium was attended by presidents, vice-presidents, faculty directors and noted doctors and professors and public figures from 30 universities and normal universities and 12 scientific institutes, international organisations, organisations for the study of the Juche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in 9 countries of South America.

Aug. 14– A seminar on Juche was held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea in New Delhi.

Indian scholars attended the seminar.

T.B. Mukherjee, President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, and other personages spoke at the seminar.

Photo shows a national seminar on Juche held in Panama. (KCNA report so dated July 27, 1981.)

Aug. 20– The fifth national meeting of Japanese teachers for the study of the Juche idea was held in Yokohama. The meeting was attended by more than 200 in all.

Sep. 17 (KCNA report so dated)– A national seminar of Malta on Juche and the question of Korea's reunification was recently held in Valletta with over 600 attending.

The attendants included Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, Deputy General Secretary of the Malta Labour Party; C. Agius, Chairman of the House of representatives of the Republic of Malta.

Nov. 21– A Ghanaian national seminar on Juche and the building of a new society was held in Accra with more than 500 attending.

The seminar was attended by Minister of Culture and Sports of Ghana Thomas G. Abilla, Minister of Local Government and Cooperatives B.K. Senkwere, first deputy general secretary of the People's National Party of Ghana and honorary chairman of the Ghanaian national institute of the Juche idea Osei Akyeampong, members of the Central Committee of the People's national party of Ghana, parliamentarians, vice-ministers of the Government, leading personnel of public organisations and men of the political, public and academic circles and men of press.

Dec. 1– A Sierra Leonean national seminar on Juche and self-reliance was held in Freetown.

The seminar was attended by E. T. Kamara, member of the Executive Committee of the Sierra Leone National Committee on the Study of the Juche Idea and National Secretary of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress in charge of Administration; A. F. Joe Jackson, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; J. C. Ojomind, Chairman of the Freetown Administration Council; and other prominent political and public figures, men of press and science, more than 20 chiefs of tribes and members of groups for the study of Kimilsungism 1,600 in all.

New Year Message

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

'81", and accelerated the U.S.-Japan-S. Korea military alliance, increasing the military capability of south Korea.

According to the Reagan Administration's "new strategy toward Asia", the Japanese actively backed the south Korean fascist junta. They held a ministerial conference with south Korea, eager to re-establish relations with it.

With support from the U.S. and Japan, the Chon junta strengthened suppressive measures against patriotic south Koreans who demanded social democratization and their country's reunification, in order to perpetuate the division of Korea, by resorting to all sorts of tricks and intrigues. As a result, many democrats and patriots, including Kim Dae Jung, are still languishing in prison.

This arouses great anxiety among the people over the world who respect people's rights and justice.

Reunifying the divided country is the long-cherished desire of the Korean people and is their most important task which must be fulfilled without delay.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the 'two Koreas' plot of the partitionists, our country has been divided for 36 years and the danger of the nation's perpetual division is growing as the days go by. We should reunify the split country as early as possible to check the perpetual division and achieve the uniform development of the country."

To realize the proposal to found the DCRK–the most just and reasonable proposal– we will make all-out efforts to force the U.S. troops to get out of Korea and to frustrate the splittists' "two Koreas" plot.

We will also fully support the just and patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for reunification of the country and democratization of south Korean society and to liquidate the fascist rule of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

For a lasting peace and security of the world, we will continuously strengthen international solidarity with progressive people throughout the world.

I hope that the readers of The People's Korea will, as in the past, support the Korean people's struggle for reunification of their country and for the democratization of south Korea.

I sincerely wish you good health and great success in your work for peace, democracy and social progress.

Han Duk Su,
Chairman of Chongryun
January 1, 1982
Tokyo

International Support for New Bi-System Proposal

Pyongyang's top-priority policy is to bring an earliest end to the national split which has already lasted 36 years. A new concessionary proposal is to found a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, set forth by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea on Oct. 10 last year.

International support for the proposal has grown substantial. Last year saw more than 33 meetings organized in over 20 countries in support of the new proposal.

JANUARY

*Jan. 10 (KCNA report so dated)– A meeting supporting the new national reunification proposal was recently held at the General Bureau of Rice Management of Guyana.

Attending the meeting were the director of the general bureau, members of organisations for solidarity with the Korean people and many other personages of various circles.

*Jan. 13 (KCNA report so dated)– The Fourth Regular General Meeting of the Tokushima Prefectural People's Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held recently in Japan.

*Jan. 21– The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held a press conference in Antananarivo in support of the bi-system reunification proposal.

Present were functionaries of many political parties and power organs, newspaper, radio and television reporters of Madagascar and foreign correspondents in the capital.

*Jan. 25– A citizen's meeting to support the bi-system confederation proposal was held in Karachi, Pakistan, under the sponsorship of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association.

*Jan. 30 and 31– An enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held at the Sava Conference Center in Belgrade, supporting the bi-system confederation proposal.

Attending the meeting were prominent figures from 20 countries including Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Gyu Dupre, Deputy Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee.

Present there were Tomislav Bodawinac, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other personages of political parties and social organisations of Yugoslavia, local and foreign reporters in that country.

FEBRUARY

*Feb. 5– A special meeting on the reunification of Korea was held in Geneva.

Present were a large number of representatives of over 20 non-governmental organizations and individual personages.

*Feb. 9– A meeting of prefectural representatives of Japan to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo.

It was attended by Iwai Akira, Wakabayashi Hiroshi and Kawagoe Keizo, representative members of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and representatives of 22 solidarity organizations.

*Feb. 10– The friendship society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for Reunification of Korea and the Norwegian Trade Union Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification held and enlarged a joint meeting of their executive committees.

*Feb. 13 (KCNA report so dated)– A joint meeting supporting the new proposal was held in Stockholm.

The meeting was attended by Bert Andersson, Chief of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung; Mario Castro Toda, Chairman of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Chileans, comrades-in-arms Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden; Lars Kling, Chairman of the Malmo Committee for the Study of the Korean History and the Juche Idea; Nils-Erik Gunnarsson, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; the Chairman of the Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea; chairmen of branches of the friendship association and many members of various organisations.

*Feb. 18– A mass meeting supporting the reunification struggle of the Korean people was held in Georgetown.

MARCH

*Mar. 4 (KCNA report so dated)– Meetings supporting the bi-system confederation were held in Finland and Norway.

–A mass meeting was recently held in Helsinki under the auspices of the Finland-Korea Association.

The meeting was attended by members of Parliament, leading personnel and members of the Finland-Korea Association and the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's reunification.

–A similar meeting was held recently in Trollheim, Norway.

*Mar. 10– The Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party held a general meeting in Japan to discuss this year's action program for supporting the bi-system confederation proposal and expressing solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle for democracy.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Asukata Ichio, vice-Chairman Shimodaira Shoichi and other officials of the party and over 30 Dietmen who are members of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs.

*Mar. 24– The Zimbabwean national committee for supporting Korea's reunification was inaugurated in Salisbury.

*Mar. 26-28– The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was convened at the National Palace in Algiers, with the attendance of 118 delegations, delegates and prominent public figures from 80 countries and regions and 14 international and regional organisations.

(The first world conference of the nature was held in Brussels, Belgium, from Feb. 21 to 22, 1977, and the second world conference in Tokyo, Japan, from Nov. 27 to 29, 1978.)

APRIL

*Apr. 8– A mass meeting supporting Korea's reunification was held in Bujumbra, Burundi.

Participants included Kanonko Philippe and Nkeramihigo Ildephonse, secretaries of the Permanent Secretariat of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi, and the general secretary of the Burundi Workers' Union, the general secretary of the Burundi Revolutionary Youth Union, the chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, and a crowd of broad segments.

*Apr. 12– A Pakistan committee for supporting the proposal was inaugurated in Karachi.

*Apr. 13– The Oslo Branch of the Norway Trade Union Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was inaugurated in the capital.

*Apr. 13 (KCNA report so dated)– A mass meeting supporting the two-system reunification proposal was held recently in New Delhi.

The meeting was attended by a member of Parliament from the National Congress Party of Gandhi, and executive member of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, the Chairman and vice-Chairmen of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other personages of political and public circles and men of the press.

*Apr. 15– Jean B. Ramanantsalama, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and chairman of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, held a press conference in connection with the signature campaign to be launched throughout Madagascar in support of the new proposal for founding the DCRK.

MAY

*May 3 (KCNA report so dated)– A general meeting of Pakistan students was recently held in Hyderabad in support of the proposal.

Represented there were 15 students organisations including the National Students Federation of Pakistan. Also present were the Chairman of the General Union of Palestine Students and the Chairman of the Arab Students Association in Pakistan.

*May 13 (KCNA report so dated)– Demonstrations and meetings supporting the Korean national reunification were held recently in Scandinavian countries.

–In Stockholm, nearly 40,000 demonstrators marched through streets, shouting "Korea!" "Korea!" and carrying the flag of the DPRK and slogans and placards reading "We Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea!" "U.S., Hands Off Korea!" and "U.S. Troops, Get Out of South Korea!"

–A demonstration and meeting supporting the reunification of Korea were held in Helsinki.

*May 28– An international symposium on democracy in south Korea and reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo, Japan.

Present at the symposium sponsored by the Committee of Foreigners in Japan for the Reunification of Korea were prominent public figures, scholars, men of press and foreign correspondents in Japan from 17 countries such as the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Spain, West Germany, Italy and Australia.

JUNE

*Jun. 11– A joint meeting of political parties and public organizations supporting the reunification of Korea was held in Norway.

*Jun. 25– A symposium on the two-system coexistence reunification proposal was held in Paris under the sponsorship of the French Action Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The symposium was attended by a large number of personages of political, public and academic circles of France including Victor Leduc, Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, member of the Political Bureau and National Secretary of the United Socialist Party of France.

SEPTEMBER

*Sep. 12-13– A Latin American and Caribbean regional conference for peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Medellin, Colombia.

Participating were representatives of governments, political parties and organisations and parliamentarians and personages of various circles from the Latin American and Caribbean region and over 20 countries including the United States and Canada, over 300 in all.

Representatives included Robert Corbin, first Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Honorary Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification, Victor Cardenas, Vice-President of the Colombian Senate and so on.

25 representatives made speeches at the conference.

*Sep. 28– A Swedish committee for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was inaugurated in Karlstad, Sweden.

OCTOBER

*Oct. 21– A world conference of journalists for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Moscow.

Attending were members of the journalists delegations from 54 countries and representatives of the International Organisation of Journalists, the World Council of Peace, the Organisation of African Journalists, the Arab Journalists Federation and the Latin American Federation of Journalists, over 200 in all.

NOVEMBER

*Nov. 12 (KCNA report so dated)– A meeting for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthening solidarity with the Korean people was held recently in Yamanashi Prefecture under the sponsorship of such organisations as the Yamanashi Prefectural Committee for Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Yamanashi Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association, the Yamanashi Prefectural Federation of Trade Unions and the Yamanashi prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

*Nov. 30 (KCNA report so dated)– The international signature campaign supporting the proposal which started in mid-March had been so far participated in by many leaders of parties, heads of state and government, ministers, speakers and members of parliaments, personages of various circles, political parties and public organisations and people of different strata of 97 countries and figures of international organisations, more than 1,000 million in all.

Among them were heads of state and government, ex-presidents and an ex-prime minister of six countries, 1st party leaders of eight countries, 41 political parties of 26 countries, speakers of parliaments of five countries, over 880 parliamentarians and mayors of 14 countries, more than 30 government ministers of four countries, 475 public organisations and a large number of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people of 91 countries and 18 international organisations.

DECEMBER

*Dec. 7 (KCNA report so dated)– A meeting supporting the new proposal was sponsored recently in Austria by the Society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the meeting were the central secretary of the socialist party of Austria, the chairman of the society for the promotion of the relations between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, ex-president of the supreme court of Austria, parliamentarians and political and public figures.

*Dec. 11 (KCNA report so dated)– A meeting was recently held in France at the building of the Senate of the French Parliament on the occasion of the publication of a book containing documents of the world conference for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting cosponsored by the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was attended by the chairman of the group of communist Senators, the Chairman of the European Parliament from the Socialist Party and members of the Parliament from various political parties, representatives of political parties and public organisations, officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in France.

Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan (15)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

"Soai Society" Which Sells Korean Compatriots

(Continued from the previous issue)

The struggles of the Korean female workers at the Kishiwada spinning mill were the fiercest of all the struggles of Korean women workers in Japan.

The Soai society, the puppet organ of the company, was formed as an oppressive organ utilized by the Japanese rulers.

The Soai society was organized in 1920 in Tokyo by Pak Chun Gum and Li Ki Dong, leaders of the Korean puppets who worked for the Japanese occupation of Korea. This society started as a "social welfare organization". The next year and its branches were organized in many parts of Japan under the patronage of the Japanese rulers.

Shortly after the Great Earthquake of 1923, the Soai society dispatched 300 of its Korean youth members as a service corps to dispose of the bodies of massacred Koreans. With the cooperation of the Japanese security authorities, the Soai society accommodated homeless Koreans in shacks built in the compound of the Provision Depot of the army, where the headquarters of the Soai society was located.

Afterwards, the hall of the Soai society was built at 4-chome, Kinshi-cho, Tokyo. In 1928 the Soai society became an incorporated foundation. Its chief director was Maruyama Tsurukichi, who was former director of the police affairs of the Government-General of Korea and former Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

The Soai society was supposed to provide lodgings for Korean workers, to help secure jobs for them, to give consultation service to them about private affairs, to cooperate with enterprises employing them and in educating them. But actually the work was done for the interests of the rulers and at the request of enterprises. The society was used by the rulers and leaders of the society as an organization to dominate and oppress Korean workers.

In order to promote the "integration of Koreans and Japanese," the Soai society was dissolved and developed into the "Kyowa society," whose headquarters was established in November 1938.

"I have bitter experience with the Soai society. Its leaders were in collusion with the company, and Korean female workers were unable to express opposition to it. An amount of 50 sen were deducted per month from our wages as membership fees of the Soai society. We were the source of the society leaders' income.

There were many single men among Koreans who were working here away from their home. When those single men asked the Soai society to find proper girls to marry them, the society took a certain amount of money before persuading female workers into marrying them. When they negotiated with women, they called female workers during work and broached the question in such a way that they could not refuse the proposal. In such a case, the overseer had something to do with the marriage arrangement.

Women workers knew that if they turned down a proposal made by the Soai society, they would be harshly treated by the company. Therefore, most female workers accepted proposals of the society. When the matter was settled, a female worker was taken right away to her future husband. But the company did not want female workers quit the company after marriage, when manpower was short. So, the company carefully told the women not to quit. Two or three days after marriage, female workers returned to the company and continued to work. When we saw a woman who had worn her hair in a pigtail coming back to the company wearing an ornamental hair-pin, we knew that she had been married.

This was a sort of human traffic. The society selected "proper" female workers as brides, according to the amount of money paid by their future husbands. Female workers were a sort of offerings. So, if female workers fled, things got worse.

Society leaders desperately looked for those who had fled. When the company found female workers who were in hiding, the company didn't say strong words to them. Members of the Soai society beat them. They had a hell of a time.

The leaders of the society didn't beat female workers so badly that they were unable to work. When a man fled from the company, he was savagely beaten when he was found. He was beaten with a stick and was kicked. He was black and blue all over. He lost consciousness and was thrown into a room of the dormitory . . . as a warning to other Korean workers.

In my case, the society approached me with a marriage proposal two years after I began to work. I rejected the proposal as I didn't know who he was. I knew the society got money from men and made female workers marry in a sort of human traffic. I immediately contacted my elder brother living in Nagoya and asked him to come soon. I feared what the Soai society was going to do to me.

As my brother came, I told him about the situation and my intention to quit the company. My brother went to the office of the Soai society for a talk. He told a false story to leaders of the society, saying, that I was going to marry in my home village. Giving some money to them, he told the society that I was quitting the company. So, at last I was able to leave the company. The society leaders were hooligans who got fat by sucking our blood." (*Li Chom Sun*)

While society leaders promoted their own interests at the expense of the interests of female workers, making marriage arrangements for them for the sake of them, not a few of them violated female workers.

The head office of the Soai society of the Senshu district, which kept a watch on female workers at the Kishiwada spinning mill, was located in front of the mill in Kishiwada city. At present, it is the office of a Korean organization. Kim Kyong Sik, a long resident of Kishiwada City, said.

"This building tells a bloody history of Korean female workers and compatriots. Leaders of the Soai society took female workers into this building where they beat and lynched them. Each leader of the society kept two or three mistresses in those days. They picked beautiful girls from among female workers and violated them. If those female workers didn't yield to their desires, they were taken into the office, where they were beaten and kicked. So, female workers were very much afraid of this so that many of them had to do as they were told.

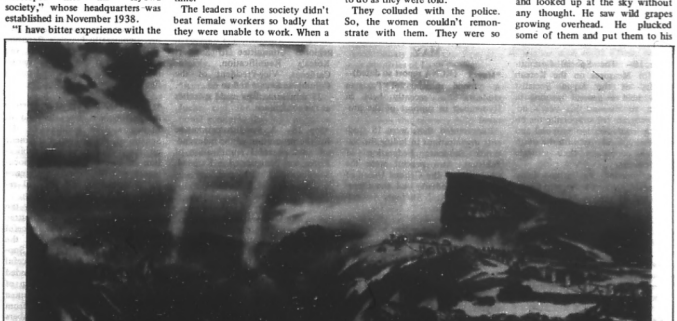
They colluded with the police. So, the women couldn't remonstrate with them. They were so puffed up . . . ." (*Kim Ryong Hwan; born at Miryen county, South Kyongsang Province; resident of Kishiwada City*)

One of the reasons that Korean female workers participated in the struggles at the Kishiwada spinning mill was that they wanted to smash the Soai society. The leaders of the struggle organized workers there for a strike on the basis of their hatred for the society.

"The company used the Soai society, as its puppet organ. The Korean workers were so firmly united among themselves, and when they had a dispute with the company, they struggled fiercely. Therefore, the company used the organization of Koreans when it employed Korean workers in order to break the unity of Korean workers from within and to make them obey the company. The company allowed leaders of the Soai society to freely visit the company and its labor affairs department. The company also made the Soai society maintain contact with the police and watch the Korean workers, sometimes ordering the society to lynch Korean workers.

"When I was engaged in the labor movement, I would go to drinking houses with Korean female workers, who proposed to organize a struggle to smash the Soai society. When I asked them why they wanted to smash the society, they said that the society interfered in their personal life in various ways and collected 5 or 10 yen per woman as a gratuity to the leaders of the society on the occasion of the Lantern Festival and the New Year festival. They were angry at this practice. If they didn't pay, they were lynched. The society was patronized by the company and the police authorities. Therefore, the Korean women were unable to resist the society's requests. They urged us to smash the society. It was not easy work. We were at a loss what to do . . ." (*Yamamoto Tatsuo*)

Korean workers, in particular, female workers, were harassed by the Soai society, which was dissolved and developed into the Kyowa society, also a puppet organ. (To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Twin Rainbows at Mt. Paektu"

LEGEND

Iron Axe and Gold Axe

Once upon a time there lived a mother and her only son in a mountain village called Saemgol.

They worked hard all the year round. But they hardly kept the pot boiling because of the exploitation of a landlord. Mother fell ill and lay in bed.

The son wanted to buy his mother medicine, but had no money. He went to the landlord's and asked the landlady to lend him some money as a favour. But the greedy woman flatly refused, scolding: "It matters nothing to me whether your mother lives or dies. If I lend you money you can never pay it back, I dare say." And she drove him out.

He gathered firewood, climbing up and down mountains and sold it in the market. One day he was passing the landlord's counting money on his palm. At this sight the landlady asked him how much he had got and where he had gathered firewood.

He said he had collected firewood at Pawi Valley. She snarled: "Don't you know that is our mountain?" She snatched money from his hand.

He wept and wept in sorrow.

But he did not give up and went again to Pawi Valley to gather firewood for his poor mother.

He chopped wood with axe. Exhausted, he leant against a tree and looked up at the sky without any thought. He saw wild grapes growing overhead. He plucked some of them and put them to his mouth. But he thought of his mother ill in bed and wrapped them in dry leaves with utmost care and went on.

Falling, he brought down his axe with all his might but the axe slipped off his hands into a nearby lake.

He dropped down and wept on the shore. A goldfish suddenly showed its head above the water and asked him: "You boy! What are you crying for?"

He told what had happened to him. He said between sobs: "I must have the axe to cut wood and get medicines for my sick mother. But I've lost if now! . . ."

The goldfish pitied him. It went down to its mother to tell his story to her. The mother goldfish was also sorry for him and said: "What a pity! Take our gold axe to him!" The little fish went up again with a gold axe. He stared at the axe in astonishment and exclaimed: "Isn't it a gold axe, eh? But mine is an iron axe."

"Then, just wait a little. I'll try to look for it," said the little fish and went down again.

The little fish found the iron axe and told its mother the story. The mother fish said: "He is an honest boy. Take both axes to him." The little fish turned up again with the axes and asked him: "Is this yours?"

"O, yes, it's mine," he replied. "It's just mine."

The fish gave him the gold axe, too. But he refused.

"This is a present to you, a poor and honest boy, from my mother."

He came home with the gold axe in great delight.

To chop wood and cook for his ailing mother, he struck down the gold axe with all his might. The moment light flashed in the thatched hut and there appeared a grand tile-roofed house.

Mother and son came out of the house, stood there agape for a while, and then hugged each other for joy.

The youngest son of the landlord chanced to see the scene. He ran to his house and told his mother what he saw.

The wife of the landlord came to the boy and heard the story of the gold axe. She took her son to the lake like a mad woman.

She made her son change into rags and told him to cut wood.

Pretending to cut wood, he threw his axe into the lake with all his might, sat down there and feigned crying over the lost axe.

Soon the goldfish came up to the water surface with the iron axe. "Isn't this yours?" asked it. The

(Continued on page 7)

"Madang", Seoul Monthly

Life of Sewing Machine Operator (2)

Uncomfortable Life at Dormitory

(Continued from the previous issue)

Only after the work finishes at 9:45 p.m., women can have supper in a dining room of the factory. Those who don't live in the dormitory, return home in a hurry. The distance between the factory and the dormitory was 50–60 metres.

Problems, big and small, arise among female workers, who live and work in narrow space. After work, boarders are placed under the control of house mistresses, who maintain rigorous regulations in the dormitory on their own responsibility. In the dormitory, six women live in one room. After supper they have free time until lights-out at 10:30 p.m. During the time, they write letters to their close friends or their parents, talk with each other or read books.

It is seldom that they talk about their company. They don't know who are the president and directors of the company, what they do and where they live . . . . So, matters about the president or directors are not on the top of their conversations. Anyway, their room of the dormitory is their sweet home–the only space, where they can dream sweet dreams as young girls.

On a payday they dine out at Chinese restaurants with their room mates or sometimes they go on a picnic on holidays. But it is rarely that they all go on a picnic together on the same day, as they have different aims in life.

At the Tongguk Business Company, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday are the days women workers are permitted to go out, after finishing work. But on Wednesdays they have to come back by 10:00 p.m. so they don't go out on that day unless they have something special to do. If they acts against this rule, they are told to clean the factory as a punishment or their violation of the rule is recorded with the personnel affairs division of the company. On Saturday evening, it is all right for them, if they return to the dormitory before curfew, and if they get permits from the company, they can stay out from the dormitory from Saturday evening till Sunday.

The Tongguk Business Company gives holidays to its workers on Sundays without fail. According to Kim Yong Ran, a few companies do so. Kim Yong Ran spends her holiday at her elder sister's home where she goes with her niece and nephew. She doesn't go to a movie or goes on a picnic. She doesn't have a boy friend.

"You may not believe, but it is true that I have not dated with a boy friend. This is not because I am a fool or I am too simple. I have not time enough to do so and I don't feel like doing so," Kim Yong Ran said and continued shyly:

"As I did not get enough education, I have had to be content with this state of affairs. So, I hope my children will be educated well." She attributes her plight to the "sin that she could not get education." In the beginning after she came up to Seoul, she attended schools at Yongdungpo-ku where English and Chinese classics were taught, hoping to take a certificate examination. However, things didn't go well with her.

As female workers can live more freely outside than in the dormitory, those who can afford a rented room, choose to live outside the factory.

"Two years ago I rented a room with my sister by paying 100,000 won as a key money and 20,000 won as the monthly room rent. We got our own room, and lived with our brother who was preparing for a certificate examination. But at the time, our wages were barely enough to support ourselves. Furthermore, as business was depressed, we would not have been able to send our brother to a higher school even though he had passed the examination."

At the Tongguk Business Company, about 70 per cent of its 400 workers live in the dormitories. There are many small and medium factories in Yongdungpo-ku which didn't have their own dormitories for workers. It is better to work in a factory which has a dormitory than to work in a factory without one. Various kinds of social problems will arise among those people who work in small and medium factories under inferior working conditions. Special attention should be paid to them.

Complicated Wages Accounting System

Six years and a half passed after she came up to Seoul in order to earn money. In the meantime she worked hard as a sewing machine operator.

At present the daily wage of Kim Yong Ran is 2,540 won. How much is her salary? The salary accounting system is complicated and those who received their salaries don't know how their salaries are counted. The salary accounting system differs in each factory. No one explains about it. What they get differs from the amount of daily wage by their work days.

Kim Yong Ran's salary is: $2,540 \times 30$ days (in a month) $= 76,200$ won as her basic salary–and to this overtime pay is added. The company workers are doing 2-hour overtime work every day. Then, the overtime work hours will be 50–80 hours per month.

In July her overtime work hours reached 79. The overtime pay is: $2,540 \times 1/8 \times 79 \times 1.5 = 37,624$ won. To this, other allowances were added. Thus, her salary was decided. Her July salary was 123,984 won. From the salary 7,410 won was deducted as food charges (130 won pei meal). The company gives lunch without charge to workers who live in the dormitory. Boading is also free of charge.

Meals served differ in quality and the charge differs according to different companies. Food charge is considered fairly cheap and the quality good. Most managerial officers take meals in the dining room of the factory.

According to a survey of the General Association of Managers held this year on wages of workers in each enterprises after the wage hike, the average wage of woman workers in all manufacturing industries with junior high school education was 81,145 won and that in the fiber and clothing industry 80,976 won. (*The Choson Ilbo dated July 18*) Compared with these figures, Kim Yong Ran's wage is relatively high. This may be due to the fact that Kim Yong Ran is a skilled worker with 6 and half years experience.

In the case of these workers, their work hours are immediately reflected in their wages. They are proud that they are leading an honest life.

"We are proud that we live more honestly than other people in the world. We hate most those who don't have their jobs and live with a prejudiced view. We hate most those women who live upon rich people." This seems to be the philosophy of life that support Kim Yong Ran for 6 and half years.

She became a member of a mutual financing association and her saving term ended this September. She saved 1,000,000 won. She could not afford to save more money as she has many sisters and brothers. This 1 million won she saved during her 6- and a half-year life as a sewing machine operator is the only asset she has. The money will be used for her marriage. Her face beamed with a smile with the thought she can use the money she has saved for her own sake.

After the wage hike in March, she began depositing money by saving her general expenses.

In the dormitory she can save living expenses and general expenses. Her general expenses per month is about 20,000 to 25,000 won. Her general expenses consist of expenses for clothing, cosmetics, expenses for small daily necessities, and a few books, small amounts of money given her nephews and nieces and expenses for dining out with her room mates.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

landlord's son raised his head and looked at his axe. He grumbled: "What? Mine is gold-made, you know?"

The goldfish disappeared into the water and came up again with a gold axe. "Is this yours?" it demanded. The landlord's son snatched the axe, saying: "This is mine!"

The goldfish slowly vanished into the water. The landlord's wife and her son hurried home out of their breath. She cried for joy: "This is just a gold axe, but how nice it will be if it were as big as a pounder!... hi, hi, hi...."

The axe swelled up in a twinkle to the size of a pounder and rose erect and spun.

The landlord's wife knelt before the axe and, bowing to it, said: "Almighty axe! I beg you to pull down my house and build the lagest mansion like a palace...." Before she spoke out, pillars fell down and eaves crumbled to pieces. She and her son were buried to death under the falling tiled roof.

Thus, the greedy, lying landlady and her son died and the honest boy and his mother lived long happily.

Japan buys ninety percent of overcoats made by Kim Yong Ran and others at the Kuro factory of the Tongguk Business Company in Seoul.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

1981

Dec. 1

* A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and President of the Academy of Social Sciences, left Pyongyang by air for a visit to France.

* A delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Li Hyong Jom left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Moscow.

Dec. 2

* Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK and his party left Pyongyang for an official goodwill visit to the Kingdom of Nepal upon the invitation of the Royal Government of Nepal.

* Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka met the government military delegation of the DPRK headed by Paek Hak Rim, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces.

Saying that he was very glad over the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Madagascar and Korea in different domains, the Malagasy President asked the head of the delegation to convey once again particular thanks and greetings of the Malagasy government and people to President Kim Il Sung for the aid rendered to Madagascar.

Referring to the reunification question of Korea, he declared that it is natural for the Malagasy government and people to invariably support the struggle of the government and people of the DPRK for achieving independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Dec. 4

* King of Nepal Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva met Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

The Nepalese King expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Nepal and Korea and stressed that reunification of Korea must be achieved by the Koreans themselves.

Dec. 8

* A delegation of the Joint Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by its Secretary of Housing Mohammed Al Mangoush arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Dec. 9

* An agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting was signed in Managua, Nicaragua, between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Nicaraguan People's Radio Association and the Sandinist Television Broadcasting System.

Dec. 10

* Rainier the Third, King of Monaco, met the acrobatic delegation of the DPRK attending the 8th Monte Carlo International Acrobatic Festival.

Dec. 15

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae left Pyongyang by air to attend the 17th meeting of the intergovernmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union.

* George Paliel Ufoyuru, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A government trade delegation of the Republic of India headed by Shrimati Vsha Vohra, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of "Scinteia," the organ of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by its editor-in-chief Constantin Mitea arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the Tanjug News Agency of Yugoslavia headed by its Director General Aleksandar Bakocevic arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* Ghanaian President Hilla Limann met the delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the CC of the WPK and President of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Declaring his support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by the WPK and expressing his hope for peaceful reunification of Korea, the president continued:

The proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by the WPK accords with the spirit of the "solidarity and service," the slogan of the People's National Party of Ghana.

Ghana highly estimates the stand of the DPRK for national reunification and extends full support to it, because antagonism and discord of the nation are caused and the country's progress cannot be achieved, if a country is not reunified, he said.

Dec. 18

* Mohamad Al Messli, Syrian writer and journalist, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A protocol on the 17th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

Dec. 24

* Samora Moises Machel, President of Mozambique, met Kang Su Myong, DPRK ambassador to his country.

He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Korea.

(KCNA)

Reagan and Danger of Nuclear Holocaust: 1981 in Review

By Paek Chol

Special to The People's Korea

Many events took place last year, initially confirming predictions that 1980s would become a decade in turmoil. Of them a number of developments had long-term implications of global impact for the course of things in the decade.

Different perceptions may produce different lists. From the standpoint of people, what tops the list may be the outburst of the anti-nuke movement in Western Europe.

Threats of nuclear holocaust have repeatedly confronted mankind since the last world war. However, each time, the attempt to pull the trigger on war has been frustrated. All the local wars that broke out in many parts of the world were successfully prevented from escalating into nuclear exchange. Precarious world peace has been preserved.

Today again, mankind is faced with a grave danger of nuclear war. The present-day global situation is similar in many respects to those on the eve of the last world war. This is no exaggeration.

Great powers of the world are embarking on the nuclear arms race which has no sign of stopping. They are producing all kinds of excuses to rationalize the arms race. For example, the theory of the balance of power and nuclear deterrence.

Why and how has this situation come into being?

Origins of Nuclear War Threats

A sober review of last year will produce an easy answer.

On January 20, Mr. Donald Reagan was sworn in as 40th President of the United States. Already during his campaign for the presidential election, he ran on the promise to revive a strong America. The first news conference since his inauguration spotlighted an extremely tough posture toward the Soviet Union.

He had his own reasons and calculations. By the 1960s the United States was widely viewed as gendarme of the world or policeman of the world. However, the Vietnam War and Watergate scandals resulted in unprecedented confusions of political, economic and social implications, bringing down the social fabrics of the United States, which in turn led to a sharp decline in American prestige in the world.

Mr. Reagan wanted to relieve his country from such crisis and promised a renewal of a strong America, on which platform he won the election.

His policy is predicated on arms expansion, most important element. Mr. Reagan is a classic believer of power politics. His one year in office illustrates how he has pushed ahead with the policy of strength.

In early February, he proposed to increase defense spending from 1982 to 86 by a total of $140 billion. In FY 1982, he submitted a defense budget totalling $200 billion to Congress. The budget included funds necessary to develop strategic nuclear missile MX and strategic bomber B-1.

On August 8, the Reagan Administration decided to produce neutron bombs and openly indicated a possibility of localized nuclear warfare in Europe. Improving on American capability for a first strike with nuclear weapons, the Reagan Administration has launched large-scale arms buildup.

A parallel move has been pursued to strengthen relations with American allies and create a new military bloc for the purpose of consolidating a global anti-Communist military alliance. The Reagan Administration has advanced a new strategic policy intended to respond promptly to war of any scale or form in any part of the earth.

On August 19, American carrier-based fighters shot down two Libyan air force planes on the Mediterranean Sea." On August 26, an Americans threatened to retaliate the DPRK airspace, over which the Americansthreatened to retaliate against the alleged missile attack on the spy craft.

All these Reagan moves have aggravated international tension and raised a spectre of nuclear war.

Anti-Euroshima Movement

This is the background against which the anti-nuclear mass movement has gained new momentum in Western Europe. The NATO in December, 1979 approved the plan to introduce into their member states new American theatre nuclear weapons Pershing II and cruise missile Tomahawk. The remarks made by Mr. Reagan in reference to a possible nuclear war localized to Europe drove home to the European people at large the real danger of Europe being reduced to a nuclear battlefield in the interest of American Soviet strategy.

The anti-Euroshima movement immediately spread to the whole of Western Europe, including West Germany, Holland, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Italy and Greece, a development which attracted worldwide attention.

On October 10 more than 300, 000 citizens gathered in Bonn to demonstrate their opposition to nuclear weapons, shouting no to Euroshima, providing a dynamo to the energetic growth of the movement to other parts of Western Europe.

The immediate aim of the movement is to have the NATO cancel its decision to deploy Pershing II missiles, starting in 1983. Many of organizations involved in the anti-nuclear movement advocate the establishment of a nuclear-free Europe and a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Two NATO countries, Holland and Belgium have expressed their plan to hold back from implementing the alliance's decision, giving rise to new frictions between European countries and the United States. Greece has made plain her will to quit the NATO.

On November 18 Mr. Reagan proposed what he termed "a zero option." It is no secret that his proposal was intended to appease growing anti-nuclear sentiments.

A trouble is that the greater nuclear arms expansion by Mr. Reagan, the more strained Washington's relations will become with European allies, which will find it increasingly difficult to follow the U.S. lead.

The Reagan Administration was immensely shocked at the installation of socialist governments in France and Greece last year. The Mitterrand Government in Paris has put into practice many of its election pledges. The socialist government of President Mitterrand took a different attitude from the United States policy at the Cancun North-South summit, stressing closer consultations with Third World countries.

The Papandreou Government of Greece remains unchanged in its intention to withdraw from the NATO and demand the dismantlement of American bases on its territory, key components of its campaign platform.

In Central America, the United States is planning to choke down Nicaragua but is meeting with stiffer objection from Mexico and other countries. The anti-American feelings are on the rise.

Reagan's Tragedy

Mr. Reagan may be thinking that he has been saved by the situation in Poland but it is temporary. His economic and foreign policy conduct is near bankruptcy.

The Reagan promises to reduce taxes, maintain a balanced budget and increase defense spending are fraught with obvious contradictions, which could never help the American economic crisis.

Despite the claim that the economy will show an upward turn in the second half of 1982, there is no tangible sign showing its possibility as far as the high jobless rate and inflation are concerned. A large cutback in welfare outlays is certain to affect the low-income people and the Black people most adversely.

As for foreign policy behavior, any concrete policy is extreme anti-Communism, and all the foreign policy steps have backfired.

A Cold-War period East-West prism is used to see the North-South issues and handle relations with Third World countries with primary attention on Russian policy.

In other words, assistance is offered to any anti-Communist country, be it fascistic and dictatorial, but no aid is given to those which are not. For Mr. Reagan, anti-Communism is everything and all, and any other factors are not worth consideration.

That is Reagan; that is his ideology and that is what he is.

He thinks mistakenly that he can rally the world behind him as long as he shouts threats from the Soviet Union and anti-Communism.

A tragic and ironic fact is that Mr. Reagan and his inner circles split among Bush, Haig, Weinberger and Allen, not to mention the free world. Conflicts are apparent among them who have failed to show coherence and unity.

Ridiculous indeed is that the American President spread groundless rumors about the so-called Libyan hit men, although he was panned down by an American terrorist. There is widespread gun abuse, resulting in tens of thousands of deaths every year.

By signing a secret military treaty with Begin, Mr. Reagan instigated him to annex the Golan Heights, which has boomeranged.

Given these facts, the domestic and foreign policy conduct of the Reagan Administration is in total disarray without any prospect of order. Mr. Reagan is to blame.

In the final analysis, Mr. Reagan is nothing more than "a gunman at sunset" like in a Western film. No chance exists that he will become a savior of the United States.

South Korea under Gen. Chon

In Korea, too, Reagan policy is a manifest as in other parts of the world. Military tension is building up as never before with military integration being under way among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul. The anti-Communist bogey is invoked to justify the extensive reinforcement of American military presence in south Korea and the improvement of local armed forces.

As a matter of common knowledge, on inauguration as President, Mr. Reagan called Gen. Chon Du Hwan to his White House as his first guest, who issued a joint statement, expressing full American support for the south Korean dictator.

Like the preceding administrations, the Reagan Administration is committed to the two-Korea policy as fundamental to Korean conduct. What is new is that military force is reviewed as a most important instrument.

Washington considers the Korean Peninsula to be a major springboard and stronghold of strategic importance to American policy toward the Soviet Union.

Gen. Chon Du Hwan, addressing the National Press Club in Washington, declared, "Korea is a citadel for the defence of the United States and Japan" and "Korea is ready to take concerted action against the Russian threat." He was echoing what was in the mind of his patron.

Officially scrapping the planned military withdrawal from south Korea, Mr. Reagan placed south Korea under the continuing nuclear umbrella of the United States and promised to provide powerful assistance to the modernization of the south Korean troops.

In September 8 F-16 fighter-bombers were deployed to south Korea as the first ever to be assigned overseas.

The Osan base just south of Seoul is the scene of construction of the world's largest tactical air force control and command center. The deployment of theatre nuclear weapons and neutron bombs is under consideration.

The American leader used the May summit with the Japanese Premier to press for a closer trilateral military integration of the two states and south Korea.

In particular, a study of a contingency in the Far East is being pursued jointly with Japan.

With these developments in mind,

(Continued from page 1)

More recently, the U.S. imperialists decided to hand over 28 sophisticated hawk missiles to the south Korean puppets, breathing war fever into them.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the south Korean puppets declared the 1980's "years of decisive battle" with us and are invariably perpetrating military provocations, further whipping up north-south confrontation, actively mobilizing all manpower and material resources to new war preparations and concentrating numerous combat forces on the area along the Demilitarized Zone. As a new step for turning Japanese land into a sortie base and supply base for a war in Korea and actively drawing the Japanese reactionaries into it, the U.S. imperialists will reportedly convene a "U.S. Japan security consultative meeting" in Tokyo to work out a "Japan U.S. joint plan for coping with an emergency in the Far East."

That they are massively introducing aggression forces into south Korea from the outset of the year, zealously stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres stepped up by the U.S. imperialists in Korea these days.

(Continued from page 1)

for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and firmly support the just demand of the Korean people for the disbandment of the "U.N. Command" and the total withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops and their military equipment from south Korea."

State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang at a banquet held on Jan. 10, 1981 in honour of visiting La Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, at the Great Hall of the People in Peking:

"The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government support President Kim Il Sung's proposal for establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to achieve the reunification of north and south Korea."

Gen. Chon Du Hwan is requesting a Japanese aid package of $10 billion, a demand the Japanese Government is becoming ready to grant.

Since the formation of the Reagan Government, tensions are being sharpened to the point where a military conflict may happen at any place of the world, to the wonder of nobody.

A particular mention should be made of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan now active in perpetuating itself in power as a shock trooper for Mr. Reagan. The junta is trying hardest to put out of the present political and economic crisis.

Given over 700 nuclear warheads currently in place south of the DMZ, a renewal of hostilities has a greatest likelihood of escalating quickly into nuclear shootout.

The fact that there is no nuclear arms in the north is most potent evidence that the American allegation of the northern threat is a total lie.

It is now obvious to everybody that in order to reduce tensions and bring lasting peace to the Korean Peninsula, there must be the immediate withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

It is also essential to have the present armistice agreement replaced with a DPRK-USA peace treaty and carve out a nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia.

These steps are undoubtedly in agreement with the interests of the Korean people and accord with the desires of the European people and peace champions in other parts of the earth.

This year, the Reagan Administration will cling to the policy of strength and preoccupy itself with reckless arms expansion. But the world public will prove hostile to his government the sooner they are well aware of the true intention of Washington.

A continuing defiance of the world public will turn American voters against the Republican Government in the forthcoming midterm election. Mr. Reagan will face the prospect of ending up as a one-term President.

In conclusion, the anti-American and anti-Chon sentiments will erupt in south Korea in case Mr. Reagan continues to associate himself with the despot Chon.

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